approaches to the castle, and the cione bridge over the Bres.

"Immediately," the circular continues, "that this came to the Invested of the Captain-General that officer herried out into the street ext cavalines of these flower that the movement extended to a next of the requisition of the city. Or come of around civilians showed themselves, declaring themselves partians of the redels and ensing, and continuing in houses several this fe und officers who were preceding in the direction of their barracks. Same of themselves year allower of the series of the redels and ensighing cry and hanner of the learness becoming a novel. The Captain General put himself at the head of the remainder of the sarries of Sarracess, which continued (aithful and obselent and began to act which energy in conjunction with the civil an horition. The mather is were stracked on all the points they defended, and by its the evening the regiment of Gordera was conquered and destroyed, its Brigadier, Here, by dead on the Plans de it show the citizens were tranquit and submissive, and the designs of the robust were completely in estated by the vigor and decision of the natural lines are gerticen of Saragues. At the said hour there emonical fee points to screep; and the town was needed to the authorities. The points to screep; and the town was needed to the authorities. The robust has deen compelled to abancan."

The intelligence of this disastrous affair must have come at horses at most speed, and further arrivals are anniously expected. It is difficult as yet to trace the origin of the revolt, which was evidently ill combined. It is good to be a the possible that Concha, in his passage through Saragousa, have left directions with his partisans, which have any house left directions with his partisans, which have

The intelligence at horses almost speed, and further acrivais are analously expected. It is difficult as yet to trace the origin of the revolt, which was evidently ill econbined. It is possible that Caucha, in his passage through Suragousa, may have left directions with his partisans, which have been but imperfectly and partially executed. It is considered singular that we other regiments or battalions joined that of Cordova, but on the contrary that the garcison fought so steadily against it. But we have as yet very measure information on the subject and that through the sole channel of the Government Garzette.

Immediately following the circular shows given comes a dispatch addressed to the Captain General of Arragou, enjoining him to judge and punish with the utmost rigor of martail law all the chiefs, officers, sergeants, and solidiers, who took part in the insurrection, and all the civiliars who were taken with arms in the hands. Then comes the most important document of all, a second circular from the Minister at War to the Captains General of Provinces, which runs as follows:

"The Queen (whom God preserve) being informed of the sandaless miliars rebellion in the city of Saracous, which had no soover break many that the control of the garantees exceeded by the following from the throne of the Queen and the security of finial clearching from the Minister at the strength and which as when the following the well-developed the part of the garantees exceeded by the security of finial clearching from the throne of the Queen and the security of finial clearching from the throne of the Queen and the security of finial clearching from the throne of the Queen and the security of finial clearching from the throne of the Queen and the security of finial clearching from the throne of the Queen and the security of finial clearching from the throne of the Queen and the security of finial clearching from the through the security of finial clearching from the finite of the control is at the control in the control is at t

beer of more arrests.

Two extraordinary couriers have arrived from Sara green, and are shut up in the main guard house and not allowed to deliver their dispatches. There are strong reports abroad of disturbances at Barcelona.

DOINGS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

Frem Our Own Reporter. SENATE ... ALBANY Thursday, March 16, 1854

Many petitions, several of which were from citizens of New York City, were sent up this morning, acking for the construction of a bridge over the Hudson River at Albaby.

Upwards of five hundred of the inhabitants of Orange County remonstrated against restoring Washingtons's Headquarters to Jonathan Hasbrouck.

A favorable report was made on the bill authorizing the Silver Creek Bank to after its articles of Association.

Also, on the bill incorporating the Rochester Six Penny Savings Hank.

Also, on the bill incorporating the Newburgh Industrial

Alec, on the bill incorporating the Newburgh Industrial Savings Bank.

THE CHARGES AGAINST DARIUS CLARK.

The Committee on State Prisons, to whom was referred the charges of misfensance in office, (made by O. H. Bardick), against Darius Chrik, Inspector of Chuton Prison, reported this morning that there were two references proper to be made of those charges—the first of which was to the Assembly, which body possessed the power of impeachment, and the other to the G. vernor, who had the power of removing the delinquent from office. The Committee recommended the latter reference, which was adopted Charges were also preferred against the Agent of the Prison, but as the Agent should always act under the directions of the Inspector, the Committee recommended

Prison, but as the Agent should always act under the directions of the Inspector, the Committee recommended that the the charges against the Agent be referred to the Inspector. They were so disposed of,

REGUMENTAL ARMORY.

A favorable report was made on the bill authorizing the 7th Regiment of the New York State Militia, in the City of New York, to erect a Regimental Armory.

NEW-YORK SIMPENNY SAVINGS DANK.

The Bank Committee reported in favor of amending the Charter of this institution, so that it may change its location.

MARLEM RAILROAD,

Mr. BARN introduced the following bill:

SECTION I. It shall not be leaful for the Harlem Railroad Company to permit the road or track of any other hadrond to be connected with its road or track in Westellester County, or in the County of Rew. York, except the Phird av. Railroad Co., in the Bower, in the New York, except the Fhird av Rairosa Co., in the Bowery, in the City of New-York, nor shall it be lawful for said Company to permit the care of any other road to run apon its track or road except to cree such road of track where the same may be necessary, nor to pravide care to be run on said road in connection with any other road or otherwise to arrange as a continuation of any other road without express atherity from the Legislature first obvained. Any violation, direct or interect, of this act shall work a for fenture of the charter of the said Company, and the running of care by such Company shall thereafter be uniawful.

SEC. 2. All existing connections, permissions or arrangements, inconsistent with this Act shall be territizated and discontinued on or before the first day of September next.

The Act to take effect immediately.

RELATIVE TO EVIDENCE

The following bill, recommended by Messrs, T. J. Oakley, W. Campbell, J. S. Bosworth, John Slossom, and Murray Hoffman, was introduced by Mr. Brooks:
Section I. Parties to civil actions and persons for whose immediate benefit they are procedured or defended, may be witnesses in their own behalf or otherwise in the same manner as if they went to the force a party can often himself as a since under this section on his own behalf against an adverse party, he must give notice of his intention to do so it least ten days before the time of examination.

Sec. 2. When all the parties to the action shall be present in Court at the time of trial, either may be examined as witness on his own behalf, all hough the notice required to the preceding section shall bet have been given.

behalf, a) hough the notice required to the preceding section shall not have been given.

SEC 3 in no case shall a party examined as a witness on his own behalf be admitted to testify in relation to facts which, if true, must be equally within the knowledge of the opposite party, if such opposite party has inhabitant of a foreign State or country, and is not at the likes within the jurisdiction of the Court in which the action is

the equally within the accordance of the exponence pay, a second the set party be an inhabitant of a foreign State or country, and is not at the time within the jurisdiction of the Court in which the action is preading.

SEC-4. When the action is prosecuted or defended by the representatives of a deceased person, the opposite party, if examined as a winness in his own behalf, shall not be admitted to tearlify at all in relation to facts, which if true, must have been equally within the anowledge of such deceased person.

SEC. 3. When an administrator, executor, or trustee, having no interest beyond his liability to cooks in party to the action, its examination as a winness shall not be subject to any other restrictions or rose than that of ordinary witnesses.

SEC. 6. The rules of evidence in special proceeding of a civil nature, shall be the same as in civil actions.

SECLAL ORDER—THE HARRON ENCROCHMENT BILL.

Mr. BINGORS'S amendment to the first section of the bill (heretofore published) relative to protecting the existing accommodations for shipping was adopted.

Mr. HUTCHINS (Kings County) proposed the following amendment to the second section:

Nothing heavin contained shall be so construed as to interfere without in any manner abridge or annual the right of the City of Brocklyn, or of the contained shall be so construed as to interfere without in any manner abridge or annual the right of the City of Brocklyn, as established by law, or to the pier head line as recummanded by the Board of Commissioners appointed by the Governor under an Act of the Legislature, passed May 25 [135] or with the openion sea passed in contentity therefore up to and including the late passed April 2, 1830.

Messars, Brocks and HUTCHINS debated the merits of the measure till the hour of adjournment. The bill was made the special order for to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

SINS SING PRISON AGAIN.

Mr. RICHARDS, Chairman of the Commissioner on State Prisons, effected a recelumon—which was adopted—equasting the Clerk of West-hester County to

ASSEMBLY

CANAL DAMAGES The Anditor of the Canal Department sent in a report in answer to the following resolutions of the House.

Rescined, That the Action be requested to report to the House the amount of money the has been paid to Canal Contractors in the abape of damages, or as exer, compensation, over and above the original contract prices, not the persons to whom paid; also the amount paid to each from January 1, 1840, up to and including the very 1853.

Again:

Resolved, That the call beterofor made by this House upon the
Auditor of the Canal Department for certain allowances made to
contractors by the Canal Board to extended so as to include all
awards made by the Canal Board from their organization down to
the let day of March inst.

The Auditor submits a digest, from which the following

Total paid contractors. \$1,824,333 77
Additional allowances of the Canal Appraisers, and other allowances. \$1,824,332 77
Peanlies for breach of Canal laws remitted 1,988 64

Total allowances by the Canal Board, Ac. except to Ca. Mr. Cunning reported complete the bill for the better regulation of the Firemen of New York, with amendment. The amendment simply confers powers on the Countries.

sioners to administer onths, and makes false swearing punishable as perjury.

THE TEMPERANCE SILL.

Mr. SESSIONS, from a majority of the Select Committee, to which was referred the Senante bill for the Suppression of Intemperance, reported that bill complete, with an amendment making the law take effect on the 1st day of May, instead of the 1st of December, as it came from the Secute. Mr Mallory submitted a minerity report embedying

Mr. Mallory submitted a minerity report smo-dying sundry amendments in substance the same as he offered to the House bill in Committee of the Whols, and given at length in Tux Taileusk at the time.

Mr. C. C. Laiou moved a recommitted of the bill, with instructions to strike out "the lat of May," and restore "the lat of December." Mr. L. thes proceeded to speak in favor of his motion.

Mr. Dawson addressed the House in opposition to the hill.

Mr. Petress moved that the bill be made the special order for to morrow afternoon. Carried.

connow sensons.

Mr. Savage brought in a bill to amend the Free School.

set. I understard it provides for prohibiting any school of a denominational character from receiving State whool

The bills to consolidate all the acts relative to the Justices Courts in New York was reported upon favorably.

Mr. German reported a bill to amend the Pilot Law of

It provides for amending the 13th section of that Isw by certable hing the following rates:

For every merchant vessel inward bound and not exempt from piletage, drawing less than 14 feet of water, at 35 cm foot, for it set and less than 16 feet and less than 16 feet and upward, and at a let an extend the section of the

quaracterie the same photose is and of the United Stams, and
For pilloting national armed events and of the United Stams, and
Sho those of foreign nations at sections.

When a hip is bounded in the daynine beyond sight of one lighthears the addition of one fourth to the sates of piletage burels we
fare mentioned shall be alreaded to the pilot.
The 14th section is amended by establishing the follow-

Ing ratio.

Ing ratio.

For every vessel, drawing less than 14 feet, \$1 02; our foot; 14

For every vessel, drawing less than 14 feet, \$1 02; our foot; 14

feet ann less than 18 \$2.11 feet and unward, \$2 00. And on foreign vessels not entitled by the laws of the United 3 are in embersal the same terms as United States vessels, shall be increased by adding one-court to the above varies.

United States are Commis-

the sime terms as limited Sectes vesters shall be independ by adding one-corribt the above rates.

The tool section is amended by allowing the Commissioners to suspend offending pilots for such length of time as they may deem proper.

There is a bill before the House authorizing the Granite Insurance Company to remove its place of business from Utica to the City of New York. The New York members oppose it on the ground that it will go to New York with not only an advantage against the companies located there, but that it will not be as safe as the New York companies. The New York companies have a cash-capital, while the capital of those in the country are chiefly based on premium notes. Notwithstanding the opposition the bill was referred to a Select Committee to report complete.

THE VOICE OF THE NORTH. NO EXTENSION OF SLAVERY.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

South New-Market — A large meeting was held at the place above named on the 7th inst, which was addressed by Prof. Hoyt of Phillips Academy. Exeter, who made a most telling speech against Nobraska.

Franklin — A large and enthwiselic meeting of the men of all parties was held at Franklin on the 4th. The meeting was presided over by the Hon. Goo. W. Nesmith, assisted by a large number of Vice-Presidents, among whom were the Hon. James Clark and Hial Proctor. Esq., two staaneb Damocrate of the old school. Resolutions strongly condemnatory of Douglas's Nebraska bill were introduced, and passed without a dissenting voice.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Lawrence—On the evening of the 6th another grand gathering took place in the City Hall for the purpose of protesting against the Nebraska outrage. The Hall was filled to lie atmost capacity and the meeting addressed by the Rev. W. C. Foster, N. W. Harmon, Esq., Col. Parsons and others, when the following resolutions were adapted with but two dissenting voices, viz. the Postmaster of the city and the Mayor.

Resided, That as citizens of Massechusetts and of the United Flates we declare our unalterable attachment to the Union and Constitution, and our faithful adherence to the Companise of 1820.

Resided, That as this Compact at the time of its aloption, was desimen essential to the preservation of the Union and then and eversine as second any to the Constitution Lawf in surfacedness, we are surprised and rivered at the disloyalty to our country of the anti-mand advocates of the Nebrica bill.

Resided, That is not disposition Government Liberty is the rule and blavery the exception: that the former is bational and the land blavery the exception: that the former is bational and the land blavery the exception: that the former is bational and the latering to weaken the claims of our common country opin the confidence and affection of the feeding. Gloucester Congress is a distinct for common country upon the confidence and affection of the ecople.

Gloucester Congress of the Nebrask were made by the MASSACHUSETTS.

GLOUCESTER.—On Friday evening March 3 there was a large meeting at Gloncester to remonstrate against the passage of the Nebraska bill. Remarks were made by the Rev. Mr. Mayo and others, and the following among other resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That as discuss of the United States and believers in the rape one chilastion of Christianity, we will resist this and every atomy; of the slave poer to extend itself over territory now free; believing that its success will be the success of despotism against republication, berbarien against eviliation; and that its deliberate propagation by the Government of the United States in this age of the world's proprises by overturing the present bulwerks of freedom will continue one of the darkest chapters in the blotter of eastimed unfulfictions and justly incur the certification of Almyhty God.

RHÔDE ISLAND.

RHODE ISLAND

Providence—A meeting to protest against the measure now pending in Congress, involving the extension of Slavery to the Territory of Nebraska, was held in Providence on the evening of the 7th. Hon. Albert C. Greene officiated as President, assisted by fifty Vice Presidents. Gen Greene, on taking the chair, addressed the large and disnee, giving a brief but intelligible and highly interesting history of the Nebraska Territory, and of the important question involved in its organization by the bill now pending in Congress. Professor Caswell, from the Committee appointed at the preliminary meeting, reported a series of ang in Congress. Protessor Caswell, from the Committee appointed at the preliminary meeting, reported a series of resolutions, the reading of which he prefaced with a brief but elequent and earnest explanatory speech. The preamble recites the various action of the Government in the matter of Territorial Slavery, and the resolutions which were adopted are a follow-

matter of Territorial Slavery, and the resolutions which were adopted are as follows:

Resolved, That as citizens of Rhode Island, without distinction of party, we selemnly protest against the passage of said bill. We protest against its as a measure unceiled for by the present condition of the territory, and as boding renewed injuries to the Islain tribes within its lorders. We protest against is as an invasion of the rights of the free States and as fraught with imminent part It the peace and harmony of this Union, which we have been accuratemed to cherish, and which we earnestly desire, by every just and homorable means still to perpetuals. We protest against it in the name of illerity, which it scandalizes, in the name of humanity, which it would also the protest party in the in the same of illerity, which it would be also be plained public faith, which it violates and its mples under foot.

Resided That our Senators and Representatives in Congress he

red. That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be

Resided. That our Senators and Representatives in Congress he respectfully requested to use their utmost endoavors to prevent the pursage of said hill, and every other hill which contemplate or permits the extension of Slavev into territory now free.

Resulted. That copies of these resolutions and presumble, staned by the Chairman and Secretaries of this meeting, be forwarded to as Senators and Representatives, and that they be requested to present the same to both Houses of Congress.

The resolutions having been read, the meeting was as diversed by the Rev. Dr. Hall, Abraham Payne, Esq., the Rev. Dr. Wayland, the Hon. John Whipple, and the Rev. Samuel Wolcott.

Norwich-A meeting of citizens, without distinc-tion of party, was held at the Town Hall, on the evening of March 3, to protest against the contemplated measures in connection with the Territory of Nebraska. The Hall was crowded at an early hour. Gentlemen selected from all the political parties, appeared upon the platform Al dresses were made by Judge Hovey, the Hon L. F S Foster, the Rev. J. P. Gulliver and others, and a series of strong resolutions passed

NEW YORK

NEW YORK
Correspondence of The N Y Triums.
GLOVERSULLE, Falton Co., March. 1864.

A meeting of the citizens of Gloversville, without distinction of party, was held in the Baptist Church, March 6, to express their sentiments upon the Kansas Nebrasia bill. The meeting was large, including our most respectable and conservative citizens. The bill was denounced by speakers as a treacherous violation of a sacred compact, an aniacious aggression of the slave power, and an outrage upon the rights of mas and the spirit of freedom and Christianity. The religious portion of our community seem to be thoroughly aroused. The Rev. D. Corwin, M. Bates and H. Dunning, as well as several others, spoke extraosity against the bill. A remonstrance against its passage was wantsmoutly voted and numerously signed. God grant that the day may be at hand when the South shall learn that at Inst there is a North, and when sorthern doughfaces shall quali and tremble before the rising torrent of northern indepastion.

HIGENELISVILLE—The citizens of Hernellsville held a public meeting on the 2d March, and passed a series of strong resolutions against the passage of the Nebraska bill.

ITHACA - A mass meeting of the citizens of Tompkins

bill.

Thaca — A mass meeting of the citizens of Tompkins County was held in Ithaca on the 3d of March, which was addressed by the Hon. H. S. Wabridge, the Hon. B. G. Ferris, George P. Frost, Smith Robertson, and Alfred Wells, Esgs., and a series of able resolutions adopted, among which was the following:

Resided, That while we would mildly but firmly remonstrate with our seathern brethern against the repeal of the Missouri Comprense, and conjure them by their series of honor and right not to jet in its repeal, we examot find wards to express our indignation at the course adopted by those northern members of Congress, who, recream to the cause of freedom, being the interess and misrepresent the will of their constituents.

RENDOLFH — The citizens of Randolph and vicinity, without regard to party distinction, held a meeting on the 3d, to take into consideration the bill now pending in Congress, known as the "Nebraska bill, TSamuel Ewing, Esq., in the Chair.

Rewired, That the meeting seisma's and kindly, yet Armis protest against the snactment of any law by Congress, opening any of the free territory of these United States to the Introduction of Siarcey, as a direct and oppressive infrincement of the political rights of the free North, as equal members of the Federal Republic

PENNSYLVANIA

Bicomingburgh and vicinity, opposed to the citizens of Bloomingburgh and vicinity, opposed to the repeal of the Misseuri Compromise, without distinction of political par-ties, pursuant to public notice, held at the house of Win Davis, March 4, 1834, C. Wood was chosen President, and Dr. J. I. Baker and Cyrenus Van Keuren were appointed Vice Presidents, and Alex. McCreery, Secretary. The meeting was addressed by the Chairman, by Geo. B. Cox.

and C. H. Van Wyck, after which a series of stringent resolutions were unanimously adopted.

THE BLACK WARRIOR AFFAIR.

and C. H. Van Wyck, after which a series of stringent reclutions were unanimently adopted.

Mostrons—We are informed by The Susynchasnat Register, that on Wednesday, March 3, not substanding the storm, the Court Home was crewided with people of all perties and both series, eager to show their abborence of the crime already half perpetrated by the servants of the precipe at Washington. We have odly time new to say that perfect unariasity prevailed in regard to apposition to this lest worst scheme of the trainers to Foedom; that resolutions were adopted expressive of the feelings of the people of this county on the question, and that elogonet, and by the Hon David Wilmst. We say little cause, thus and by the Hon David Wilmst. We say little cause, thus far, to be proud of those who represent Peonsylvania in Congress (I control to the product of these who represent Peonsylvania in Congress (I control to the product of these who represent Peonsylvania in Congress (I control to the product of these who represent Peonsylvania in Congress (I control to the supermantal product of the congress of the American States) and the resolutions were adopted expressive of the feelings of the congress of the training speeches were made by exercising speeches were made by exercising speeches were made by everal of our citizens. The product of the product of the supermantal products and by the Hon David Wilmst. We say little cause, thus far, to be product of these who represent Peonsylvania members of the Hones. Congress (I control to the product of the supermantal products of the supermantal OHIO.

OREENTIELD —A meeting was held at this village, in a county of Huron, on the 2nd ult, adopting a set of country of which the following is a speciment project. The we regard with analystable chartin anisament absorbers, the hamiltaing special in one presented to the rid in the prison of a representative from the face that of the ideal of the project of any presentative from the face that of the above it is increased to the rid in the prime of any presentative from the face that the increase which he holds so advance the ends of each and benefits effice which he holds so advance the ends of each

GRENNIELD—A meeting was held at this villago, in the country of Huron, on the 2nd ult, adopting a set of recolorions, of which the following is a specimen.

Resided There we reseat with ampostable charged and the state of the contract the hemiliating spectus in may presented to the state about the person of arrangementation from the lines and the set it to necessary presents are necessary to the major and the lines which are the hemiliating spectus in most presented with the helds to attend the set of the major presents and the lines which has been sent to the set of the set of the chair. Strong resolutions against fromglas will were present and one approving the course of Sanators Wate and Chase. Inform the most strong has consider blanelf a delignate to the Mass State Convention, which is to assume ble at Columbus on the 21d inst.

Markenson Co.—On the 24th of February the Damocracy of Youngstown and neighboring townships in Mandelmery, who represented that county last winter as in the Columbus on the 21d inst.

Markenson Co.—On the 24th of February the Damocracy of Youngstown and neighboring townships in Mandelmery, who represented that county last winter senting the corporation of the Territory of Nabrasha Jusseph Mandgemery, who represented that county last winter as an expressibility, was called to the chair. The following is one of the resolution: plassed:

Besided that the Dimocracy of Mahaning County are appointed in the Nobrasha Mandelment of the contract of the public call, a meeting of the citizens of dischard, approach to the Markenshall.

Pursuant to public call, a meeting of the citizens of dischard the Michael Courter of Mahaning County and the colorion of the public call, a meeting of the citizens of dischard the Michael Courter of Mahaning County and the colorion of the captain of the ca went to the eastom home, midding that the cause of the dif-ficulty was the emission of the cargo in transity in the mun-ifest, and thinking that as the twelve hours allowed by law to amond smallfests had not elspeed, and that by making the amendment the difficulty would be terminated, ho ap-plied to the cellector, staling that, in the course of difficen minutes or half an hour, he would be premared to present the correct marriest. The collector replied that it could not end should not be admitted, because he had already arrived for the versely distance or smoothing to this solutions reported a series which were decessed by Mers Pringle, F. Livermore, A. Blair, C. V. De Land, Joseph E. Feche, S. B. Treadwell and older gendement and adopted unanimously.

Land oldered unanimously.

Lindra Cutsvix, 1ed. Feb. 27, 1835.

Judge Chambriain, the Representative in Congress from this district word. Select bill, and on the 23-lindra of the correct manifest. The collector replied that was not adopted unanimously and the correct manifest. The collector replied that was not adopted the correct manifest. The collector replied that was not adopted the correct manifest. The collector replied that was not adopted the correct manifest. The collector replied that was not adopted the correct manifest. The collector replied that was not adopted the correct manifest. The collector replied that was not adopted the correct manifest. The collector replied that was not adopted the correct manifest. The collector replied that was not adopted the correct manifest. The collector replied that was not adopted the correct manifest. The collector replied that was not adopted the correct manifest. The collector replied that was not adopted the correct manifest. The collector replied that was not adopted the first of the correct manifest. The collector replied that the correct manifest. The collector replied that the correct for the correct manifest. The collector replied that the correct manifest the definition of the correct manifest. The collector replied that the correct manifest the correct for the correct manifest. The collector replied that the correct for the correct manifest the correct manifest the correct manifest. The collector was not adopted the the correct manifest the correct manifest. The collector manifest the correct manifest the

MICHIGAN.

Pursuant to public call, a meeting of the citizens of Jackson, opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, as proposed in the Nobraska Kanasa bill, now pending in Congress, was held at the Court House, in the village of Jackson, on Friday evening, March 3. Austin Blair, Esq. in pursuance of a call of the meeting, addressed it at length in explanation of the principles of the Nebraska bill, exhibiting in a masterly and convincing manner the falisty and danger of the presents and arguments resorted to by the friends of the measure, and elicited the frequent appliance of the audience. The Committee on Resolutions reported a series which were discussed by Mersra Pringle, F. Livermore, A. Blair, C. V. DeLand, Joseph E. Peebe, S. B. Treadwell and other gentlemen, and adopted unanimously.

INDIANA.

ward them to THE TRIFUNE, which is largely circulated

a precent indirations, is likely to pass bills organizing Govern-te for the Territories of Kansas and Nebrasks, in which is em-cel a clause repealing the Missouri Compromise act, and so admit those Territories the alway system with all its evits; and cross are deem, that compact irrepealable as the Constitution in

Therefore, coired all outrops hitherto perpetrated or attempted the North and freedom by the slaveholders and their axural to the compares is held and imputent and acty, treasurery meanness with this the Nebrasia bill as to the sam of all its rilliance it sides the repudiation of a solomn compact held as de as the Constitution itself for the period of thirty four years where. That the northern man who can aid and abet in the sometime of so strengthers or crime, is now to go and to become an ac-

scred as the Constitution itself for the period of thirty four years.

Resided. That the northern man who can aid and abet in the sommission of so stupendous acrine, is none too good to become an accomplice in renewing the African slave trade, the service which doubtless will next be required of him by his southern masters, should the Nebrasia treason succeed.

Resided. That the attempt to overthrow the Missouri Compremise, whether succeedul or not admonishes the North to adopt the main for all time to come: No some compremise with Slavery.

Rooked. That the pressure of this bill (if pass it should) will be the call to sume of a great northern party, such an one as the country has not hitherto seen, compresse of Whigs. Democrats and Free Soilers; every man with a bears in him united under the single banner—cry of Repeal! Repeal!

Resided. That the small not compact phelanx of true men who oppose the mad scheme upon the broadest principle of humanity, as well as their undisching efforts to sphold public faith, occur on only our appliance, but our profound esterm.

Resided, That the heroid setting of General Houston, amidst a heat of degenerate men in the United States Scane is worthy of hector and appliand.

M. W. Maarus Sciibe

The following resolutions have passed the Wisconzaia House of Representatives by a vote of 47 to 25. For the resolutions, 22 Whigs, 30 Democrats, 5 Free Soilers.

Against, 2 Whigs, 20 Democrats, 5 Free Soilers.

Against, 2 Whigs, 10 Governor, is hereby requested to furnish expression the foregoing resolution to each of our Sanavors and Representatives in Congress.

NEBRASKA BILL—WALWORTH COUNTY. WIS,

NEBRASKA BILL-WALWORTH COUNTY. WIS.

AS A PLACE FOR EMIGRANTS.

AS A PLACE FOR EMIGRANTS.

Correspondence of The N. Tritans.

A meeting was held at Elkhorn, in this County, on the first day of March, of citizens or all political parties to remonstrate against the traitor Douglas's Nebraska bill. It was a meeting respectable in numbers and in influence and resolutions were passed remonstrating in manly language against that inflamous project. Our Democratic paper at Elkhorn opposed the meeting because it would drive Democrate from voting against the bill in Congress. The true reason was, no doubt, because it would injure the Democratic party. The editor of said paper was in 1853 a Van Buren man, and in 1853 a Franklin Pierce man. He was first a Whir, then a rampant Abelitionist, and

He was first a Whig, then a rumpant Abelitionist, and new a rearing Democrat. He opposes the bill in his

The Nebraska resolutions of our Legislature have passed

"When all thy mercles O my God, My iting souler reys, Transported with the view Pm less In wonder, love and praise."

revenues, parties shall not be deemed culpable. In my opinion, it is simply ridiculous to suppose for an instant that the captain of the Black Warrior had any intention to do otherwise than conform to all established regulations. Although I had written to the "Intendente" last evening declining the request that I should appoint a person to take an account of the cargo proposed to be landed today, being led to that course by the idea that the Intendente's object was to present at least the semblance of a sanction on the part of this Consulate to their proceedings, I, nevertheless, called upon him this morning, remarking, by way of introduction, that I presented myself not only in the character of Consul or Commercial Agent, but as a friend, that I was expecting the steamer Philadelphia today, and I was anxious to communicate to my Government from the facts on both sides, that my Government might be prepared to meet the many demands upon it for indemnity by innocent parties interested in the cargo; that I did not come to solicit that his Government should alter its position, however desirous I might be to nid in preserving good relations between the two Governments, but to obtain facts. This led to a discussion. I remarked that I could not see how two wrongs made a right; that it might have been wrong to have eatered and cleared the ship in ballast, but that the Captain, through his consignee, had attempted to correct the error, within the legal time, and he had not been permitted; that this added to the long continued, and by the authorities, well known, practice of entering in ballast when she had cargo in fransits. I did not see how they could put the mich es in the right; still, that I was not disposed to contest the law points bearing on the case, but that that his added to the long continued, and by the authorities, well known, practice of entering in ballast when she had cargo in fransity. I did not seen my before that as the matter stood, he did not know what to do, but he would examine carefully into it,

Some of the officers and all the erew of the Black Warrior are on board of the United States steamer Ful-tin; the transient passengers, fourteen in number, are on

all the circumstances that I can bring to mind in regard to this unfortunate affair, as a sufficient apology for the length

I beg of you to consider my anxiety to lay before you

his unfortunate analyses of this dispatch.

There are three or four other American vessels in difficulty here at present, but I do not consider their cases of such importance as to require that I shall trouble you with them until I can accertain the result, and whether this importance in the present of the second of the result. has not been in conformity to law.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your very

the Hune, and are now sleeping the sleep that knows no waking in the Senate. The reason of this is openly and manfully outspoken on the floor of the Democratic Senate. They are affaid, if the Nebraska resolutions pass, Catabine Douglas's friends with kill the Railroad bill granting lands to our Railroad Companies in Wisconsin to built their road. Is not that a priceptly and excellent reason. obedient servant. WM. H. ROBERTSON, Acting Coneul. Hop WM. L. Marcy, Secretary of State of the U. S. Washington.

MILITARY COURT MARTIAL -The War Department sesterday ordered a Court Martial upon Assistant Surgeon Jesephus M. Steiner, U.S. Army, for killing his com-mander. Major Arnold, not long since at a post in Ferse, They are to assemble as Austin, Ferse, on the 17th of April. The detail for this Court is as follows, viz.

lands to our Railroad Companies in Wisconsin to built their roads. Is not that a perirstic and excellent reason: I saw in your has week's Tribuse some editorial answers to various individuals concerning the propriety of coming West this season. Walworth County is one of the best agricultural counties in the State, and land is coming up a tride; still I can get good improved farms in good locations for from \$10 to \$20 an acre, having wood, water and prairie combined. Such chances, however, will not last many years nor months. This County of Walworth has now good school-bonses, and schools, meeting henses, and nice, pleasant, cheerful locking farmhouses, for the number of inhabitants, than any County in the State, or in any other State, of its age. You rile The detail for this Court is as follows, viz.

Brevet Brit, General William S. Harner, Cod. 3d drasoons; Brevet Cod. Charles A. May, Capt. 2d Drasoons; Cod. Shedras A. May, Capt. 2d Drasoons; Cod. Shedras Cod. Shedras A. Waite. Liest. Cod. Shedras Cod. Shedr the State, or in any other State, of its age. You rile through this County and you see every where clean farms, beautiful dwellings, and thrifty eatile and horses, such as Western New York did not furnish till more than torty years after its first settlement. You come here in the leafy month of June, and such a wealth of beauty would spread out before you that you would exclaim—

THE BOOK TRADE.

PUBLISHERS AND PUBLISHING IN NEW-YORK. In so department of industry have improvements been mere numerous or mare important than in the several aris employed in the manufacture of Books. Four centuries ago the preduction of a copy of the Bible demanded the contianal labor of an expert copyist several years, but to day, . Bib e may be produced in half an hour Handreds of journeymen mechanics in this city have now private Li brazies for which before the days of Faust and Guttenberg, princes would have battered their palaces and dominions There is preserved, indeed, a letter in which a nobleman of that period gravely debates the question whether he will retain a portion of his territories or possess hunself of a copy of the works of Virgil-not half as valuable, probably, as one of Anthon's edition which the Harpers will sell for eighty cents. Of this astonishing revolution very much has been accomplished in New York, and during the lives of our present race of publishers. When James Harper and Thurlow Weed worked together in the office of Jonathan Seymone, thirty or forty years ago, only two hundred and ffry impressions from a single form could be produced in an heur, but the adams Press, in a few years, mude it possible to reach a thousand; the double cylinder Napier, in 1830, three thersend; and the splendid invention of Mr. Hee, in 1847, full tweive thousand in the same time each four times the size of those worked off by the chrysalis Mayor and State Printer in the first quarter of the century. A considerable time elapsed after the invention of the art before the annual production of all the Printing Offices in the world equaled in amount the present daily production of Tex TRIBUSE Office; and experiments are in progress which contemplate will further and very im

periant advances in the business.

The great Spring Trace Sale of Books is now going on at the Trade Sale Rooms in Park Row, and an unusual number of Bookseikers are present from all parts of the country. We await ourselves of the opportunity to give a short account of the principal New York publishing houses. which supply a larger proportion than those of any other city of the intellectual food of the world

The oldest house in the City is that of STANFORD & Swords, which has so long been known in Broadway near Truly Church. The firm was originally composed of T. & J Swerds, sone of a British officer in the old French War One of them, we believe, was born in Fort Toonderoga while it was a royal fortress. Deprived of their father at an early age, the two sons learned the printing business, and, on the close of the Revolution, established themselves as printers booksellers and publishers, at No. 42 Crown st, where, among their earliest publications, they issued in 1570 the first number of The New York Magazine er Literary Repesitory. "George Washington, President of the United States, was at the head of the first of subscribers, and the names of the Heads of Departments and the chast persons connected with the Government followed This magazine was continued twelve years, and sets of it are new so rare as to command a very high price. Anthony Bleecker, Dr. Eilhu H Smith, Brockden Brown, William Dunlap, Josiah Ogden Hoffman, James Kent and soveral others, arete in a most every number. Subsequently they issued The Monthly Magazine and American Review, T. Medical Repeatory, (edited first by Drs. Mitchell and Miller, and the later velumes by Dr. Felix Pascalis,) and half a dezen Magazines and Reviews, more or less under the direction and patr nege of the Episcopal Church. The o'd establishment of Messrs Swords, at No. 160 Pearlst, was for a long time a sort of literary exchange, as the store of Ticknor, Reed & Fields in Boston is now. Bishops Scabury and Moore, Dr Samuel Miller, Dr Linn, Dr Abeel, Dr Bowden, Dr Stanford, the estimable father of the head of the present bouse I John Pintard, and nearly all the cotemporary philesephers artists and men of letters in town were in the habit of meeting at "Swords's," which was one of the recognized, characteristic and most indispensable New-York "institutions" Early in life, the late Bishop Hobart became very intimate with the brothers and it was perhaps, swing in a large degree to their friendship that the firm gradually abandoned the fields of billes lettres and medicine to devote themselves almost exclusively to thes-President of the Washington Insuran e Company; he retired from the publishing business in 1872, and died in 1846. On his retilement from the house, its style became Swords, Stanford & Co, which continued until the decease of the senier partner, Mr. Thomas Swords, in 1843. His son, Mr. James R. Swords, then succeeded, and the firm of Stanford & Swords has since been known through all the country as the worthy successors of the first and most eminent Episcopal publishing house in America. The list of their works is large. Among the authors for whom they have pub-lished have been nearly all the most distinguished scholars in the American branch of the Episcopal church; and they have acquired, by the singular correctness and beauty of their editions, almost a monopoly in the more costly Books of Common Prayer. Stanford & Swords this week re nove from their old stand. No. 137 Broadway, to No. 637 Broadway, where they open one of the most spacious and beauti ful stores in the City.

The house of Roz Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, was founded by Mr. Lambert Lockwood, who had proviously been engaged in the book business in Bridgeport, Conn , and his son Frederick Lockwood, under the style of L & F. Lockwood, about the year 1816, the affairs being conducted by the junior partner. Mr Roe Lockwood, who had been a clerk with his father at Bridgeport, came to New York in 1820, and the next year took his father's place in the business, the firm being changed to F. & R Lockwood. His brother Krederick dying in 1824, and his father in 1825, he continued the business alone until 1844, when he took into partnership his son, Mr. George R. Lockwood, since which event there has been no change in the style of the house. The Messrs. Lockwood publish chiefly Free Spanish. German and Italian school books, with a few in the English language: and they do a very large business in the importation of Paris and other editions of works in foreign languages, in which they trade with Southern and

In the department of Law, the leading publishing house n this country is that of BANES, GOULD & Co , No 144 Nassan st. A capital of probably \$1,000,000 is invested in their business; and as they confine themselves exclusively to the publication of legal works, their collection comprises much that is rare and curious, as well as valuable. They import largely from Europe, but their activity is chiefly in the department of English and American law, in which they are not excelled by any house in the world. Theirs is the oldest law publishing firm in the United States. It was established in 1810, and was first composed of William ould, David Banks and Stephen Gould During the War f 1842 they were familiarly and jocosely known as Scarcity, Plenty and Scarcity" The concern has always had two large houses one in New York and the other in Albany. It was originally and for many years known as the firm of Gould, Banks & Gould, New York, and William Gould & Co., Albany. In 1829 William Gould associated with him at Albeny Anthony Gould. That branch of the oncern was then under the style of Wm. & A Gould & Co. In 1851 Mr Banks took two of his sons, David and Charles, into the partnership. Since then the been, Benks Gould & Co , New York, and Gould, Banks & Co. Atbany. Besides their large stock of books, they have an immense amount invested in stereotype plates, comprising all the Law Reports of the State of New York and ther works of great value. They have several printing offices, as well in Saratoga Springfield and West Brookfield as in New York and Albany; and in New York several owerful steam presses are kept constantly employed. Considering the dry, abstruse and technical nature of their publications, and the limited class for which they are designed and by whom alone they can be appreciated, the mass of printed matter issued and sold by this house aunually is almost incredible. But they have not obtained their present extended reputation, great wealth and enlarged usefulness without talent, industry, energy and perseverence. They commenced business almost half a century ago, on small means. It is only after years of patient labor united to habits of temperance and strict integrity, that they find themselves occupying the pre-minence they now hold in the field of business to which they have most assiduously devoted themselves. They are reaping the abundant reward which usually follows years of honorable toil. The late DANIEL APPLETON, founder of the eminent

house of Appleton & Co., commenced publishing about twenty years ago in Clinton Hall, and soon after removed for mere ample accommodations to No. 200 Broadway, where his business so rapidly increased that in a few years the house became the second in the country for extent of production. From the start it had been honorably distinguished for the good taste and careful morality displayed in its selections for publication. Mr. Daniel Appleton died in 1849 and the booksellers of the Union, in attendance at the Trade Sale for that year then being held in this City, recognized in a series of appropriate resolutions not only his high character as a merchant but the good influence be had erected | have all thewise been eminerally successful through his

in the publishing business upon the public character. The firm of Appleton & Co. now consists of four brother, sens of Daniel Appleton. In the beginning of the present year they removed from No. 300 Broadway to the large of fee erected by the Society Library Company, owner of Broadway and Leonardets, which, with the abereion It is beyond all comparison the most spiented booksteels the world, being as remarkable to its interior architecture and decoration as for convenience and ampleade To Appletons have invested in their business about \$500.00 their sales the present year will amount to not less fin \$1 000,000. They print largely in fereign languages from portation, and compete ancessfully all along this heat sphere with the Parisian and other foreign produces of sphere with the Parsian and French and Spanish books. They employ generally about 500 persons. Their edition of The Spectator, published he year, was considered the best specimen of American box manufacture for the reason, and they are contemplators reproduction of the larger portion of the English classing ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS, Irving House, Bearl

way, are justly ranked among the most sage ious boom ble and wealthy publishers in the United States Mr. Reb ert Carter arrived in this tilty from Scotland, his mars country, in the spring of 1831. He was then 23 years was and without either capital or friends, with no previous heer edge of the business except such as had resulted from saus ral fundness for books, and ad ligent and loving study of good authors, he commenced the business of bookseller in the s, ring of 1834, at a small shop on the corner of Caust and Laurens ats. He bought discreetly at evening sales, and sold at low prices but for liberal profes. His first publics tion was a work on the Atonem at, by Dr Symington of Glasgow, and the next Miss Sinclair's Modern Asseptal ments. He has always been gove, ned by the principle of pale lishing only such books as in his Judgment were calculated to have a healthful influence, whatever prospects often might offer of immediate profits, and for some time has onfired himself mainly to theology and practical raight.
The American churches around bed to him for the purious ne well as Christian service of reproducing whatever is most valuable in the cotemporary religious literature of Manutive country. In the autumn of 1848, Mr. Carter removed to the large store in Broadway, near Chambers st, where nescenting with him his two brothers, their business has since been conducted. In the last year they have issued forty three reprints and seven original works one of the former in a x volumes, having cost in the stereotyping alone \$14,000 Of D'Aubigne's H ctory of the Reformation than have published over 150,000 volumes. They have publighed in the whole more than 500 volumes

C. S. Francis commenced business in New York, op-posite Joinst, in Erondway, in June, 1806. In the spring of 1847 he benglit out the bookstore, reading room and eleculating library, in the building called the Parhenon, Na. 52 Broadway-then and for many years after occupied is the upper stories with Peale's Museum. There he batte mained eversince. Mr. Francis is a conspicuous member of the Unitarian church, and keeps a larger stock of Unitarian works than any other house, but his bookstore is by no means a rectarian one, his aim being rather to make it a repository of whatever is best in the literature of the Eastle language. He has published original works by the late Wm. Ware, Mrs. Kirkland, Mrs. Child, Mrs. Gilman, Dr. Dewey, Mr. Osgood, Mr. Tu kerman, Dr. Channing, and several other eminent American writers, with msny juli clously selected English classics. The trade list of the house embraces about three bundred works. Mr. Francis is a sen of the late well and honorably known Boston publisher of the same name, and is connected with the print ing and publishing house in Boston which succeeds the long cainthal ad one of Monroe & Francia, which carried on the same business in that city for more than half a century. The partnership of C S Francis & Co. was formed in 1842, by the admission of D G Francis; and subse quently the r business was enlarged by incorporating that of in porting foreign books, under the direction of Mr Ed-win Baldwin who is now connected with this establishment

The great house of HARPER & BROTHERS was established by the school partners, James and John Harper, who began to print books at their office in Dover st. in 1817. Joseph W Harper became a partner in 1823, and Fletcher the fourth brother, in 1806. In 1805 they removed to Clif st. They had already the largest printing establishmen of the continent, and they now entered extensively on the basi ness of publishing. In 1830 they commenced stereotyping. and have since printed generally from stereotype plates Their business increased with steady and marvelons rapid ty, so that last year this house surpassed in the extent of its operations al' others, with a single exception (that of Brockhaus, in Leipsic.) in the world They occupied with the various departments of stereotyping, printing, binding and publishing nine buildings, each five stories high, in Chif and Pearl sts., and employed 600 persons, beside the material plane number of library persons more or busing mately connected with the house. On the 10th of last December this immense establishment was entirely destroyed by fire; the members of this firm saw in a few hours nearly half of the great estate they had accumulated in more than a quarter of a century swept away, scarcely leaving a "rack behind " The works on their trade list at the time of the

disaster was more than 1,500, classified as follows

Works. Vols. Original

History and Bingraphy. Inp. 645 156

Travel and Adventure. 150 167 68

Educational. 156 165 154

Art. Science Medicure. 96 110 46

So severe a trial left the energies of the house an impaired Their stereotype plates were nearly all preserved, and a week had hardly elapsed before the best presses from Bos ton to Cincinnati were in motion to renew their vast stor of books. As soon as the season will permit they will som mence the rebuilding of their establishment in Cliff and Pearl sts, and meanwhile are prosecuting their business at No. 82 Beckman at.

JOHN WILLY, No. 167 Broadway, is the son of one of the most eminent New York publishers of the early part of this century, through whom Cooper and half a dozen other of our literary notabilities made their first appearance anthors Mr. Wiley was for many years at the partnership of Wiley & Putnam, which was dissolved in 1848. Mr Wiley now publishes comparatively little, but devotes his abilities to the wholesale trade in Foreign Books. the issues of ten or twelve of the leading houses of this country, and a considerable retail business.

Mr GEORGE P. PUTSAM is a man of much and well deserved personal popularity, and his knowledge and taste is literature have made him in an unusual degree a favorite with authors. He is a native of Maine, and we first hear! of him in connection with the book business as the residen London partner of the house of Wiley & Patnam While in London he published a vindication of this country against various foreign prejudices, ignorances and misrepresentations, under the title of American Facts - 1 work which evinced an extensive acquaintance with the history. statistics, &c , of the United States, and an intelligent ap preciation of our institutions and character. On the dissols tion of his connection with Mr. Wiley, he continued the publishing business for some time alone, but in 1853, having removed from Broadway to Park place, received as a partner Mr Leslie, and the firm took the style of Geo P Putnem & Co. Mr. Putnem has lessed from 400 to 450 volumes during the last five years, four fifths of which at least were original. He has been the publisher of Mr. Cosper, Mr Irving, Mr. Bryant Dr. Hawks, Dr. Mayo, Bay ard Taylor J R Lowell, Mrs. Kirkland, Mrs. Robinson, Miss Warner, and many other eminent writers. His well known Monthly has engrossed much of his attention since its commencement, in January, 1853. In the short period since he become Mr. Irving's publisher, he has paid that distinguished author over \$25,000 for copyrights—having entered into an obligation, which we understand was entirely satisfactory to Mr Irving, to pay him for this period \$5 500. The Libertrated Record of the Crystal Palace Exhibition cost Putnem & Co over \$40,000. With an intention to devote himself more exclusively to the management of his Magazine, Mr. Patnam has advertised in our columns that he will dispose of his large collection of stereotype and steel plates, copyrights, contracts, and printed books, at anction in the rad of this month. The announcement of this determination has caused a general feeling of regret la and opa of " the trade.

BAKER & SCRIBNER, Brick Church Chapel, commenced business in February 1846, and Mr. Charles Scribner succeeded to its entire proprietorship on the death of Mr. Baker, in 1850. The publications of this house aiready amount to more than 200, and the large proportion of 170 of them are original, by American authors. Of Mr. Headley's various books it has sold more than 200,000 volum # ; of the books of Mr. Mitchel ("Ik. Marvel") too sales have amounted to 75,000 volumes. N. P. Wilsis, Mrs Kirklands R. H. Dana, Allston, Herberts Drs. Spring, Alexander, Cheever, and others for whom, Mr Scribner has published,